

## Arizona Weekly Enterprise

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, A. T.  
THE ENTERPRISE CO., Publishers.  
THOS. F. WEDDIN, Editor and Manager.  
Subscription Rates.  
One copy, one year, \$2.00  
One copy, six months, \$1.00  
One copy, three months, \$0.50

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E. C. DARE, 65 Merchants' Exchange, is our only authorized agent in San Francisco, California.  
Entered at the Post Office at second-class mail.

FLORENCE, SATURDAY, APR. 29, '82

WE ARE under obligations to Hon. G. H. Oury, for copies of speeches on the Chinese and Tariff questions.  
With Robeson and Chandler to manipulate that proposed appropriation for a new navy, good times may be anticipated by the contract thieves.

DELEGATE OURY succeeds in getting the Apaches removed to the Indian Territory, he will have a walk-over in the next congressional election.

IN STUMBLING around in the dark, Ben Butler occasionally falls on the right side. He has toppled over onto the workingman's side of the Chinese question.

DR. MARY WALKER, who was charged with tampering with mails at Washington, has been acquitted. If she had spelled it with an "e," she might have been found guilty.

THE democratic brethren of Tennessee have concluded to bury the factional hatchet and dwell together in unity. The cohesive power of spoils is mightier than the love of principle.

GENERAL BUELL, the distinguished soldier who saved Grant's army from annihilation, is dead. His name will live in the universal memory side by side with those of our greatest soldiers.

HOW unfortunate it was that those Boston excursionists dodged the Apaches so successfully Tuesday. If Loco had lifted a few of their scalp, the howlers of the Hub might have changed their brotherhood of man sentiments somewhat.

THE Chinamen in Placer county, California, have burned the President in effigy for vetoing the anti-Chinese bill, asserting that the coming of more Chinamen will tend to reduce their wages to a starvation figure. After this, who can say the Chinese are not assimilated? Carry the news to Arthur.

WE notice that all our Prescott exchanges persist in calling the new Territorial Secretary Van Arman, while the San Francisco papers speak of him as Van Arman. Now we should like to know what his name is, and no joking about it either.—Epitaph.

His name is Van Arman. Mr. Thornton, but let them call him what they please, there is nothing in a name any more, as long as it does not interfere with the drawing of his salary.

PARSON TIFFANY, by being absent from his post at present, is missing a golden opportunity to gain notoriety by notifying the world that "I am in the agency corner, and if the Indians attack the place they will get what they have not got elsewhere, viz: a good, sound thrashing." That was the style of the dispatches he sent out during the Indian war last year. As a telegraph warrior Tiffany is a success.

MR. ARTHUR, it seems, has been converted to Mr. Blaine's idea of an International American Congress, for the establishment of a peace policy between the different republics of the Western world. He has addressed a message to congress requesting permission to call such a congress. Perhaps he desires to conciliate the Plumed Knight before '84. It is a cloudy day when Mr. Arthur cannot see on which side of the bread the butter is spread.

THOSE victory-flushed Chileans are getting to be outrageously vain. Their easy conquest of Peru has puffed them with the idea that they can cross swords with any nation on the Western Hemisphere. They even imagine that they can take Uncle Sam by the seat of his pants and jerk him out of his boots. They tread upon the tail of his coat once a month with unvarying regularity. The last freak of this pugnacious little power was to stop the U. S. mail and order it to be taken aboard English vessels.

CHANGES are constantly occurring in the editorial and business management of Arizona papers. The latest in this line is the purchase of a controlling interest in the Tombstone Epitaph, by the Hon. Samuel Purdy and his friends. Samuel will commence to write the editorial chair about the 1st of May, and will not permit the paper to lose any of its reputation for news and ability. Mr. Thornton, the retiring editor did good work. The paper will be made an exponent of democratic doctrines under Mr. Purdy's management.

THE people of the Pacific Coast are not the only ones who realize that unrestricted Chinese immigration will bring misery, poverty and criminality of every variety to the country that tolerates it. Victorio has had a little eye-opening experience in this line and has set her foot down on the hydra-headed monster by passing a restrictive law. The Victorio law provides that no vessel shall land in that country more than one Chinaman to every 400 tons, and compels each Mongolian immigrant to pay, on arrival, a tax of \$10, which is equivalent to \$50 in U. S. money.

not always choose his paper, any more than a lawyer can choose his side of a case. He must take what offers.

ON the floor of the senate, the other day, the tall Sycamore of the Wabash, whose other name is Daniel Vorhees, made an eloquent appeal for the protection of American citizens abroad. His burning words caused a temporary spasm of patriotism and courage in that august body, but it died out with the echoes of his peroration and there the subject was dropped. The large and the little powers, this side and beyond the seas, will continue to treat our citizens as if they were outcasts without home or country. It will take something more than a periodical flow of chin music to insure our people against insults and maltreatment abroad. The effectiveness of that kind of ammunition has been destroyed by long usage.

CHARLES DARWIN, the eminent scientist, is dead. He was one of the brightest intellects of the nineteenth century. His scientific writings have been translated into every civilized language and have been read by the thinking classes of every civilized nation. No modern investigator has gone over a wider range of research than he, and none have elucidated more startling theories of evolution. The best known of his works is the "Descent of Man," in which he boldly attempts to trace the origin of man back to the monkey, but leaves a missing link between the two animals. He was a strong reasoner, a conscientious exponent of his peculiar doctrines, and succeeded in making a host of converts to his beliefs. No name will be oftener upon the lips of future generations than that of this illustrious evolutionist.

THE present Apache outbreak will furnish our delegate another and strong argument in support of his bill providing for their removal to the Indian Territory, and he will undoubtedly make the best of it. Their escape from the reservation and successful retreat toward the Mexican line illustrates the impossibility of keeping them under control in their present location. The country lying between their reservation and the Mexican border is so rugged and so admirably adapted to their guerrilla tactics that the military are powerless to intercept their flight, or keep track of their movements. They know every foot of the ground and appear and disappear as suddenly as the Irishman's flea. A worse place for a reservation could not be found, and so long as it is kept up so long will we have periodical outbreaks with an appalling loss of life and property. The interests of the people, the interest of the government and even the interests of the Indian demand its immediate abolition; for if it should be maintained, the people will eventually be driven to the necessity of exterminating the latter to save themselves.

THE Indian outbreak, as will be seen by dispatches in another column, has grown to alarming proportions and the loss of life is simply appalling. The number of victims is not definitely known, but so far as is known, in the neighborhood of one hundred men, women and children have gone down under the bloody hands of the ruthless savages who are fed and fattened, armed and equipped at the expense of the very people they have butchered. What a pleasant picture the reports of the late atrocities will make for the holy howlers at the East to contemplate, and for the government, to whose damnable policy this wholesale bloodshed is directly chargeable. But there is no hope that will move their calloused hearts to pity or touch a chord of sympathy in their humanitarian souls. Such scenes have been enacted a hundred times over and the brutal authors of the tragedies have not only been pardoned, but have been rewarded by gifts from the government. In view of the past management of these butchers of defenseless women and helpless babes, our people have lost all hope of relief and protection from the government and are arming and organizing with the intention of protecting themselves. It is to be hoped that their purpose will be carried out to the fullest extent and without delay. They should be, "no quarter and no halt," till the last red-handed rascal in the Territory is converted into food for the coyotes." Such a course would draw down upon our devoted heads all the denunciations of the eastern sentimentalists could utter, but it is the only practical method of establishing a permanent peace between the civilized and savage inhabitants of Arizona.

SECRETARY TELLER, of the Interior department, says that he is in favor of dismissing all the Indians. This is the first sensible suggestion we have heard from the Interior department since its establishment and it should be acted upon without delay. The Indians without arms would be easy to control, and would be rendered powerless to butcher whole settlements on the frontier. The principal ground of complaint against the government is its wicked practice of furnishing arms and ammunition to these beasts in human form. No apology can be offered for the act. The government feeds and clothes the pests, and hence the plea that they need arms for the purpose of taking game, is simply ridiculous. The only need they have for arms and the only use to which they put them is to kill the settlers who are endeavoring to open up and develop this rich country. In civil courts the man who knowing and deliberately furnishes another weapons with which to commit murder, is held as a party to the crime. What would be criminal in an individual is morally criminal in a government. In arming the Indians the government is morally a party to the crimes they commit with those arms, for the government knows that these vicious devils will murder at every opportunity. Every valuable life lost during the present outbreak was destroyed through the criminal assistance of the government and yet, we of the West, who are conscious of this fact and are made to suffer by it, are expected to be loyal and faithful subjects; are expected to pay taxes to buy arms and ammunition for the murder of our neighbors, and to pay tribute for the maintenance of a horde of worthless rascals to destroy our property and devastate our country.

## GALLONS OF GORE

Spilled by Loco's Band of Beasts.

Nearly One Hundred Men, Women and Children Killed.

The Military Busca for Blood, but Find none.

A Tale for Teller to Read.

LORDSBURG, April 24.—A fight took place yesterday afternoon at Horseshoe canyon, between the Indians and the Indian scouts and troops, in which the latter were victorious. Four Indian scouts and three soldiers were killed and four soldiers wounded. Three Indians were seen at Leitorford Wells, eight miles south of here, evidently reconnoitering for water. Other small bands were seen going south over the San Simon flat, between Leitorford and Stein's peak. A band of twenty or thirty Indians crossed the Southern Pacific railroad track at this point early this morning going north towards the Burro mountains. They left some broken down mules and stole all the water in the tanks. McDonald, a well-known prospector of this section, arrived from the Gila river this morning. He assisted in burying the bodies of twenty men yesterday and reports several persons missing. Among the killed are John P. Rique, a rising young attorney, of Silver City, N. M.; Captain John W. Treasott, Alexander Knox, S. S. Pinkard, and Pinkard's hired man, name unknown. Rique and a mining operator named John R. Magruder, left Shakespear for Clifton on Wednesday last, in a buggy drawn by two mules. The mules were captured and Magruder escaped. Dr. Welch reported by courier last night to O. R. Smyth as follows, "Over twenty people are known to have been killed on the Gila ranches, their wagons and hay burned and all the stock run off." Welch lost two mules killed and five stolen. The Indians have spread death and destruction all along the Gila below Purdy's ranch and on the road to Clifton. The Indians number over three hundred bucks, squaws and children, as shown by actual count while passing York's ranch. Eighty soldiers and scouts, Perry's command from Camp Grant, and ten men from Purdy's ranch have joined the pursuers, and as previously reported, the Indians are completely surrounded and corralled in Doubtful canyon. Those seen at Leitorford and on the San Simon flat last evening are evidently stragglers from the main band. Captain Black, with twenty mounted volunteers from the Shakespear guards, are scouring the country in hot pursuit. All the male citizens of Leitorford, Shakespear and Lordsburg are under arms. A strong patrol guard was maintained at each of these points last night. General McKenzie has moved to Fort Craig. The entire country is aroused. Dr. Welch's family are safe at Clifton.

LORDSBURG, N. M., April 25.—The following statement of casualties was furnished by the men who just arrived from the Indian fight which occurred Sunday afternoon, about twelve miles north of Stein's pass, near Doubtful Canyon: Wm. Kurtz, company C, killed; Sergeant Mosby, company C, dangerously wounded; M. D. Leonard, company G, wounded. Private Downing and Sullivan, company H, both wounded. Four Indian scouts were killed. Col. Forsyth had command and all the dead and wounded belong to the Fourth cavalry. The wounded men are lying in the passenger room at the depot, and will go east on the morning train. It is not positively known that any of the Indian warriors were killed.

FORT THOMAS, April 24.—The following is a verbatim copy of a letter addressed to Indore Solonson, and forwarded by courier from Clifton dated the 22d. "We have our fire at last. The Indians killed six men and a half mule yesterday, about two and a half miles from the Longfellow mine, among whom are S. D. Packard, John P. Rique, Captain John Sloan, S. H. L. Treasott. They then attacked an ox train of O. K. Smyth, of Shakespear, near Churn's camp, about one and a half miles from Clifton and killed five teamsters and took one hundred mules. Last Saturday morning they attacked some ox teams near Wall's ranch, killing about twelve men. They then took the road and God knows where they have gone. They will most likely take in Carr and Jurdan's train, which were near York's ranch when last seen. The letter is signed by Fredenthal.

LORDSBURG, April 25.—A report which is reliable, just received from Stein's Pass, says 175 Indians attacked Galeyville and killed 35 whites. The Indians are all south of the railroad, heading for the Chiricahua mountains. General Forsyth is close on them, and a fight may be expected to-night or early in the morning. The Lordsburg Cadets, Captain Harris, are under arms. The town was guarded by armed men all night. Great excitement here all day. Four wounded soldiers were brought in last night by private conveyances sent out from here for that purpose. They were Sergeant Morley, Company C, shot through left lung just below the heart; private M. D. Leonard, right leg broken below the knee and shot through left ankle; private Downey and Sullivan, company H, all of Fourth Cavalry, flesh wounds in left thighs. The wounded were forwarded to the hospital at Fort Cummings by rail this morning. Morley died before reaching Separ and was buried at that place this afternoon. An unconfirmed report is current of two prospectors having been killed yesterday 19 miles north of the Gila road. McKenzie is said to be en route to join Forsyth and take the command in person.

LORDSBURG, N. M., April 25.—Risque is killed beyond a doubt. Latter advice states that Magruder is missing. It is now feared that he was wounded and crawled into the bushes and died. Men have left Silver City to bring in Risque's body and they may find Magruder. We will keep you posted as events transpire.

THOMAS, A. T., April 24.—The reports received last night of the fearful massacre at Clifton are confirmed. E. B. Frink writes from there under date of 22d, that over thirty men were killed in that vicinity within the last two days. He also states that S. D. Pinkard, one of the murdered men, was a resident of San Buenaventura. Reports from the San Buenaventura agency that the Indians took the refusal of the agent to allow them to go north to plant, very quietly. Everything quiet there and at the agency.

CAMP THOMAS, April 24.—A courier from Clifton this morning reached here this evening. The dispatch reads that sixteen were killed two and a half miles from Clifton on Friday evening. They took in Smith's train of one hundred mules and ten teamsters, and on Saturday attacked an ox train on the upper Gila and killed all of the teamsters. They took the road up the Gila. God knows how many more they have killed. When last seen they were within a few miles of Mrs. York's house, who was by herself. Carr and Jordan's train is on the road from Lordsburg to Clifton. It is supposed they are likely going to the north by way of Lordsburg and Doubtful Canyon.

FORT THOMAS, April 25.—Hayes and party returned last night from Eagle creek, bringing in the Lamb and McMurran parties all safe. No Indians were seen in that vicinity, but twenty-five horses and mules were killed. A Mr. Dow, of the firm of Dow & Gray, Prescott, left Eagle creek on Wednesday evening for his home. It is hoped he arrived safely. Everything is quiet in this vicinity.

LORDSBURG, N. M., April 26, 10 a. m.—The burning of the town of Galeyville, as reported by the Indians, has been confirmed. The number of killed is reduced, however, from thirty-five to thirty. Parties just in from the Burro mountains report everything quiet in that section. Great fear is expressed for the safety of the miners and prospectors occupying the numerous small mining camps in the Chiricahua range where the Indians are known to have taken refuge after their escape from the Stein's Peak range.

Mr. Gallardo has discovered a good mining prospect about six miles from here, in the mountains in the direction of Maricopa. The rock is very rich in copper and silver. He thinks he has a bonanza.—Phoenix Herald.

Bullion shipment from the Mack Morris for week ending April 21, \$9023.92; total to date, \$488,488.10. Centennial bullion was not sent to the express office at the hour of going to press. The delay was in consequence of stamping quality of bars. We approximated the value at \$7,000,000. The other bullion is progressing vigorously and satisfactorily on the Hoosier copper mine, unquestionably a large and magnificent body of ore. Over 250 feet of openings have already been made in the bottom of the mine. Caprine and Grey, of same group, are opening well. W. E. Spence, the superintendent, has shown by his work that he is the right man in the right place. We were shown this morning samples of ore from the bottom of a 70-foot shaft on the William Bros. mine, near the South Pioneer, which resemble in character the ore of the latter mine—zinc blende in porphyritic quartz. At present depth the zinc is said to be four or five feet wide, nearly all in ore. If such is the case, the boys undoubtedly have a bonanza.—Silver Belt.

The Borra group of mines, is located near the Old Dominion, and during our recent visit to the latter we examined the developments made by this group. The principal work has been done upon a ledge which appears to be a parallel vein to that of the O. D., about 2,000 feet to the eastward. Upon the dump we found quite a large quantity of ore resembling in appearance that taken from the O. D. The workings consist of a tunnel of 100 feet, near the end of which a 50-foot winze has been sunk to the bottom of the mine. The ledge shows a ledge of mineral about 9 feet in width. This ledge material shows an average assay of about 30 per cent. copper. Lower down the mountain a shaft has been sunk 110 feet reaching a depth of 90 feet below the ledge. From this shaft a cross cut has been driven to the winze taking out the main ore body. The present tunnel is nearly 500 feet above the level of the Pinal creek, and it is proposed to run a tunnel from a point 100 feet lower down in the gulch, tapping the ledge about 250 feet distant, and giving a convenient point of delivery for the ore from both shafts and levels. In connection to this shaft is being sunk which will strike the ledge near the winze; it is supposed to be about 100 feet in depth, which will furnish ventilation to the mine. The ledge shows a ledge of mineral about 9 feet in width. This ledge material shows an average assay of about 30 per cent. copper. Lower down the mountain a shaft has been sunk 110 feet reaching a depth of 90 feet below the ledge. From this shaft a cross cut has been driven to the winze taking out the main ore body. 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